Again the Bee Expert is not working throughout the whole State of Travancore. His activities have been confined to one range and he has to teach the forest staff the extraction of pure honey and its gradation and marketing with a view to economy. That is the object of this transfer. This will only be for a temporary period, until the work is properly organised and the Forest Department learns how to extract pure honey and to grade it and put it in the market in the proper way. That is why the Bee Expert has been transferred to the Forest Department.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: സർ, ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഞാനുള്ള മായും പ്രതിപ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നു പല വിമർശനങ്ങളും ...

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is the honourable member making a speech?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I am supporting the grant.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The discussion is now over and I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that the House be pleased to allow a supplementary grant of Rs. 58,990 under Demand X—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

I desire to place before this honourable House the circumstances under which this supplementary grant has been made. A sum of Rs. 1,34,000 has been granted under Capital Outlay for the year 1117. Of this sum of Rs. 1,34,000, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was spent by the P. W. D. for carrying out certain works in the Ceramic Factory. The P. W. D. has asked for an additional sum of Rs. 15,000 for carrying on certain additional works necessitated by the very large orders that have recently been received by the Kundara Factory from the Department of supply as well as from other quarters.

The remaining sum of Rs. 42,000 is required for the manufacture of goods in respect of orders recently received.

I may say in this connection that when the Budget was framed last year, that is in Karkatakam 1116, it was not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent of the new demand that might be made upon this Factory on account of the war situation. China clay of the best variety is produced in the Kundara factory. India depended very largely on imported clay from outside. On account of the international situation, it became almost impossible for the large number of textile factories and other institutions, where clay was being used, to rely on the outside market. Very large demands were consequently made on the Kundara works; but our capacity of production was limited. It was therefore suggested that to meet the additional requirements, certain additional works should be undertaken in regard to the new washing plant, the new drying chamber, the new furnaces,

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[Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai.]

Certain machinery had also to be purchased. An additional sum of Rs. 16,000 was required for the works connected with the P. W.D. I may say that the Department of supply of the Government of India have placed large orders on the Kundara Factory for War Supplies. For the apparatus equipment necessary for the purpose we require an additional sum of Rs. 42,990. Thus the total demand is for Rs. 58,990. I might inform honourable members that the need is very urgent. The outlay is remunerative. I hope that this House will, in recognition of the very valuable contribution which the Kundara Factory is now making towards war effort gladly allow this additional grant.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know the net income from the factory last year?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : The accounts are being prepared and will be furnished to the honourable members very shortly.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the Chief Secretary whether the administrative control of the Ceramic Factory has been taken away from the Expert as was promised by Government?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : No; it has not been taken away.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether Government have come to any decision in the matter?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : Not yet.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know whether the sale of china clay has been entrusted to a company for five years?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : No; it is not like that. There is a demand from various quarters in respect of various kinds of clay. In regard to certain kinds of clay some contracts have been entered into a few years ago.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know in which year the contract was entered into?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : There are several firms who have negotiated with Government in regard to the supply of clay.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Sir, I oppose the demand. This factory is a standing monument of the ardent desire of Government for industrialisation. During the last Budget session as well as during the Budget sessions of 1114 and 1115, I pointed out how the income of the factory was going from bad to worse under present management. In 1114 when we were told that we can get a net profit of three lakhs of rupees from the mines as well as from the factory, the actuals turned out to be Rs. 14,426. In 1115 when we were assured of a net profit of Rs. 2,30,000, the actuals turned out to

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be Rs. 50,000. In 1116 when we were assured of a net income of Rs. 3 lakhs and over, in the revised estimate, it has come down to Rs. 25,000. Sir, the honourable Leader of the House told me in reply to one of my questions that the net income for 1116 can only be known when the accounts are audited. During 1114, 1115 and 1116 when we got only an income of Rs. 14,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000, the actual proceeds estimated and realised were far above it. At Kundara, as he said, we produce the finest quality of china clay. I doubt whether anybody else but God can take the responsibility or credit for it. We produce three qualities, the first quality which is offered for sale for textile and paper manufacture, the second quality which is used for the manufacture of articles like cups, saucers and insulators, and the third quality which is also sold at say Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 perton. Now because of the international situation this industry of ours is in a peculiarly advantageous position; for this has of late become the exclusive source from where the Indian industries can draw for their requirements of china clay. Manufacture was started with the intention of utilising the second quality of china clay. Sirdar Jogar Singh who was serving as an Assistant Professor or so in the Benares University was got down here on a salary of Rs. 800 and for a term of ten years, as an expert to manage the whole show. Whenever I have pointed out that this expert will not be able to give us the necessary return that we hope to get, I have been asked to wait. I have waited and waited long and indefinitely. Now, Sir, before we make a grant of this sum for the extension of the Kundara Factory or the expansion of the manufacture in the factory, it is our duty, as the representative of the country and of the rate payers, that we should scrutinise every pie of this expenditure, that we should see how far it is going to advance under the present management if we make the grant. We have seen the result of the last three years. As regards the mismanagement and malpractices, page 119 of the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts for 1115 will bear evidence. It says—

"(i) In the case of one particular work the actual expenditure till the end of 1115 was nearly double the estimate sanctioned by Government. Nearly double the quantity of rubble required was stocked. Though the contractor for this work agreed to execute the work at a rate which was 5 per cent less than the rates as per his agreement, no reduction was made from his bills on this account.

(ii) Another work with a total estimate of Rs. 38,967.21-1 was carried out mainly on "Petty Job system." More bricks than was actually required were supplied and transport charges were incurred for bricks to the site.

(iii) Fire bricks were manufactured for the construction of furnaces for the factory. But no out-turn account was kept for the same. No register or inventory of Plant and Machinery was kept."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 2 o' clock.

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The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: I was just pointing out to the irregularities in the Ceramic Factory in the utilisation of funds under different heads. Item (iii) in the report says that fire bricks were manufactured for the construction of furnaces for the factory. But no out-turn account was kept for the same. No register or Inventory of Plant and Machinery was kept. Fourthly, the report says that in general, heavy payments were made by the Ceramic Expert in the absence of sufficient balance as per the cash book. These were explained to have been met from private funds with a view to defray the cost of labour employed departmentally. On verification it was found that payments were, however, made to contractors also on the same dates. Then it is said that these have been pointed out to Government and the explanation of the Departmental Officer is awaited.

I am not at present concerned with the explanation of that particular Officer of the Ceramic Factory though the Government are bound to let this House know what action they have taken in the matter. I am just informing the Government through this Assembly that these are only some of the material vagaries committed by the present manager of that institution. I have been telling the House that we realised more than a lakh of rupees during these past three years, by the sale of our China clay but the net profit shown here comes only to a very small amount. Where does all this money go?

Presumably they go into manufacture and thence to the lake nearby as broken articles. Because of some fundamental mistake in the construction of furnaces heat is not evenly spread on the articles going into it. The result is that sixty per cent. of the articles are cracked and broken even before they leave the furnace. Unwilling to own and disclose the mistake and the utter inability, the expert safely removes all the broken articles into the lake nearby. Becase the remaining forty per cent. somehow made marketable are unable by competition to bear the cost of the cent per cent intended to be manufactured, the outcome of that economic enterprise ends in a total loss. At this rate if the factory and its manufacture continue unmolested, unchecked for a period of five or ten years the only economic result will be the immediate reclamation of the lake and an abnormal waste of a lot of very valuable public money and the rich resources of the country. With this factory as such and the sweet promises of the Expert, Government had in the past to buy almost all their requirements for the P. W. D. Drainage and the Electric Departments from elsewhere. The factory would have made an immense gain if only it could supply the Trivandrum Drainage scheme and the Electric Department all their requirments. So much money would not have gone out of the State. This factory was manufacturing drainage pipes for the last three years.

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When they were supplied to the departments they could not stand the pressure test imposed by the departments. When the departments wanted pipes to stand a pressure of five lbs. and over, the pipes supplied by the factory could not even stand two lbs. pressure. The result was that those departments had to depend upon their supplies from elsewere. So also in the case of insulators. Eventhough Government have made every arrangement to extend the high tension line of the P. H. E. scheme from Kundara to Trivandrum the work could not be started for want of insulators.

Let me now pass on to something about the behaviour of the present officer in charge of the Factory. He is always at quarrel with the labourers working there and causes them untold hardship. For the labour legislations passed by the State he feels he has no concern; he feels he is not bound to obey them. In the mines pay run in arrears for over six weeks. Fines are exhorbitant. After all the factory is running at a loss. When these are pointed out to him he says he is feeding nearly 1500 labourers per day. Poor Mr. Singh forgets that he is also fed from the Exchequer of the Government of Travancore to which money flows from the pocket of the poor starving millions of people of Travancore. The only difference is that the labourers are paid for the honest and conscious work that they execute, and for what Mr. Singh is paid his fat salary is yet to be ascertained. The expert sometimes takes the law into his own hands and assaults the labourers working there.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Order, order. The motion before the House is whether this House could grant this allotment or not for additional expenditure proposed to be made and not about the conduct of the officer in charge of the work.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : The allotment asked for here is intended for the expansion of the factory which is managed by Ceramic Expert. I have clearly stated that even under the present system the management of the factory is improper and irregular. So Sir, I feel very strongly that before a pie more is paid for the extension of that factory the present management should either be mended or ended. It is the duty of every one of us, enjoing as we do the privilege of representing the poor mute starving millions of the people of the State to get at least an assuarance that the money spent for this will not be a waste. I oppose the motion.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഞാൻ ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഏതുതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസായം തുടങ്ങിയാലും ശരിയായ ആദായം കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ അവശ്യമുള്ള പണം മുടക്കണം. ഇത്തരം വ്യവസായശാലകൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നതോറും കാരോ വർഷവും ഓരോ പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള അവശ്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കും. അതിന്റെ ഫലപ്രാപ്തിവരെ പണം ചെലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ടീർലാവീക്ഷണമുള്ള ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ തുടങ്ങുന്ന ഏതുകാര്യത്തിനും അപജയം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ധാരാളം നാട്ടുരാജ്യ

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[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

ങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജിയെ നാട്ടുരാജ്യപ്രതിനിധിയായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തതിൽ നമുക്കേവർക്കും അഹ്ലാദത്തിനാണ അവകാശമുള്ളത്. അത്രയും വ്യക്തിമാഹാത്മ്യമുള്ള ആളാണ് നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജി. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ തുടങ്ങിയ ഈ ഫാക്ടറി എങ്ങിനെ അധോഗമിക്കും? ഇതിലും കൂടുതൽ പണം ആവശ്യമായി വരുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകാധികാരമുപയോഗിച്ച് അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ ഇതിനു വേണ്ടി ചെലവുചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയാണ വേണ്ടതു, എങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ സാധുക്കളായ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് തൊഴിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആദായവും കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പണങ്ങൾ ആണ് പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവണ്മെൻറുകൾ പൊതുജനോപകാരാർത്ഥം ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഈ മാതിരിസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ആദായമെടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിന്റെ വളർച്ച തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഐശ്വര്യമായി വിലസുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ തുക ഉടൻതന്നെ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ സാധിക്കാൻ ഒക്കാതെ വരും. എന്നാൽ മി. ജനാർദ്ദനൻ നായർ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തേയും പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ തുക ഒരു വ്യക്തിയുടെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരം വിനിയോഗിക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാ.

SADASYA TILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, if I oppose the demand it is not because I do not want the Ceramic Factory to function effectively, not because I do not wish for profit to the Government. Experiments in ceramics are not always prone to failure. I oppose the grant because the work done is poor and appears to be not above board. The Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1115 and the portions read out by Mr. Janardanan Nair reveal in no uncertain terms the unsatisfactory work turned out by the Ceramic Expert. I talk subject to correction. But it is my belief that what I am saying is only true. We on this side of the House are under a serious disadvantage because when the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pledged to our economic development and are spending large sums of money and devoting their time and energy in thinking out great schemes and when the Government has appointed an expert believing that he will do his best for the success of the scheme and when after that appointment nothing really useful comes out of it, we are justified in the apprehension that all is not well. I realise Sir that censuring an officer is censuring the Government in some measure. The Government would naturally throw the

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mantle of its protection over the officer, erring though he be. The power at the Centre will thus be available to him in whatever place the power house be-either it is in Pallivasal or in Pazhavangadi, it matters little. The Government may honestly believe that everything that is possible to be done is being done. But I ask where is the justification for disregarding the wholesome observation laid down in the Appropriation and Audit Report simply because the expert comes and says that he will make everything right and good. Are we to believe that a period of ten years is not a sufficient time for the development of this business. If the statements made by the Accounts Department are correct, this House has got a right to be told what has been done so far to correct the evils. It is stated in the Report that the defects had been pointed out to Government and that the explanation of the officer is awaited. I wonder if Government have finally disposed of the matter.

It is not in any spirit of cussedness that I am opposing this grant. It is not because we do not want the Ceramic Factory—we want good work and good results. It is stated that we have the finest clay. What is the meaning of anybody taking credit for the finest clay being found near Kundara when that very finest clay available is the gift of God. If that be so, if notwithstanding the expenditure incurred year after year for the mite of God's benevolence and the generosity of the Government in making it possible for the factory to thrive, if in spite of all these promises and blandishments and expectations, no real good is done, we on this side of the House have a right to ask Government to scrutinise the work done by the Ceramic Expert.

However I fully accord my assent to the arguments of the learned Chief Secretary that the work specified in the demand has been done, that it has been completed, that Government is under an obligation to pay and that therefore we must pay. But I ask, are we not to be informed of the details of the work turned out there? Are we not entitled to the assurance that hereafter money will not be mis-spent by Government or its agency? The Audit Report shows a very serious state of affairs in the Ceramic Factory. If things are not done properly the effect of it will be that no development will become possible. Should the present expert be regarded as a permanent institution in this changing world? Should we not have trained sons of the soil, should we not possess workers who could do successful work in the concern they are engaged in? Should not the expert in charge teach and explain the trade and the various processes connected with it? Should not the men and women of this country learn technical work in the manner in which it ought to be done? If the Expert says that this and that could be done, it is our right to see that it is got out of him legitimately. Speaking about it and repeating the old ideas will not suffice. The expert has to convince us that the work is forging ahead in proper directions.

A searching enquiry should be made and this House must be apprised of the actual work that is being done. It is the right of this House to know what action has been taken by Government on the serious allegations made in the Report.

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RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I am deeply conscious of the criticisms that have been urged by my honourable colleagues on the other side of the House. The honourable member Mr. Janardanan Nair and my friend Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai drew the attention of this House to the statements contained in the Audit and Appropriation Report of the year 1115. In fact the audit did reveal certain material irregularities in the conduct of affairs of the Kundara Factory and Government have taken and are taking the necessary steps to cure the defects pointed out in that report.

In regard to the management of the factory, Government have not been slow to improve matters and I may assure honourable members of this House that the affairs of this factory are engaging the very serious attention of Government especially in view of its great potentialities. It is really a valuable asset, the proper utilisation and development of which is one of the primary considerations of Government and no effort will be spared in seeing that matters are set right.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 58,990 under Demand X—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 7,500 under Demand XXI—Industries. The House is well aware of the activities of the Department of Geology in the matter of prospecting work carried on with regard to mica and graphite. In the course of prospecting work several unforeseen difficulties have arisen, especially at Vattiyurkavu where although a lateritic stratum was expected, huge boulders of solid granite have been formed. Similarly at Mangaram the walls of the shaft for about a depth of fifteen feet were quite strong and firm, but when further depths were reached, they were found to be soft. The result is that in spite of the utmost possible economy exercised, the work cannot be carried out further without additional expenditure. I may in this connection point out that the works so far have yielded very good results and about thirty tons of mica and about sixty-five tons of graphite have already been won. I need hardly say that mica is a very valuable material for war purposes and increased production of this commodity is a valuable contribution to war efforts. I hope the House will grant the demand.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know the approximate quantity that the mines could yield this year?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: That will depend upon the winning of good quality mica. We have already got good strata of mica.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 7,500 under Demand XXI—Industries was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 5,000 under Demand XXXI—Miscellaneous Charges.

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